

Li Xingan, LLD.

# The Way to Justice: Clarifications and Requests



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**Li Xingan**



**JUSTICE PRESS**

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Stupidity, shamelessness, illegality of social workers destroyed numerous children, who were arbitrarily removed from their families. A small circle of corruptive officials in Finnish society benefits from the official child trafficking and cover up the official offences by colluding with multiple professionals.



# I. Abstract

Our child was kidnapped by Finnish social workers (Lännen Lastensuojelu Lassila 1, Helsinki) from Töölön school on September 22, 2022, two days after her grandmother's funeral, when she cried in her teachers' room. Followed by this arbitrary action, social workers repeatedly lied, fabricated facts, falsified documents, threatened the child to make testimonies, threatened the child not to go home, isolated the child, brainwashed the child to receive cult-like foster ideas, discredited the family, misguided her to behave irresponsibly, and destroyed the child's life and future.

This clarification delves into critical questions and concerns surrounding the role and practices of administrative courts in child protection cases in Finland. It addresses issues related to the independence and neutrality of these courts, the sourcing and evaluation of evidence, the interpretation of the "best

interests of the child" principle, and the potential impact on children and families. Additionally, it presents a series of requests aimed at ensuring a fair and just process and holding accountable those responsible for any misconduct.

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## II. Introduction

Our child was kidnapped by Finnish social workers (Lännen Lastensuojelu Lassila 1, Helsinki) from Töölön school on September 22, 2022, two days after her grandmother's funeral, when she cried in her teachers' room. Followed by this arbitrary action, social workers repeatedly lied, fabricated facts, falsified documents, threatened the child to make testimonies, threatened the child not to go home, isolated the child, brainwashed the child to receive cult-like foster ideas, discredited the family, misguided her to behave irresponsibly, and destroyed the child's life and future.

In recent years, there has been growing scrutiny and criticism regarding the actions of Finnish child protection social workers and the administrative courts overseeing their decisions. Concerns have been raised about the impartiality and effectiveness of these courts in safeguarding the rights and

well-being of children and families involved in child protection cases. This clarification seeks to address these concerns in our specific case (our child was kidnapped from her school on September 22, 2022, two days after her grandmother's funeral, when she cried in her teachers' room) by posing critical questions about the purpose, independence, and practices of administrative courts in such cases. It also presents requests aimed at fostering transparency, accountability, and fairness within the child protection system.

### III. Clarification on Background Facts



## 1. Purpose of Administrative Court

**What is the true purpose of establishing an administrative court? Is it to impartially solve disputes or to collaborate with social workers in mutilating children and destroying families?**

The purpose of the administrative court is called into question by the complainant, who raises doubts about whether its primary function is to impartially resolve disputes or to collaborate with social workers in perpetuating harm against families. This questioning of the court's purpose underscores concerns regarding its integrity and neutrality in handling child protection cases. The complainant suggests that instead of serving as a fair arbiter, the administrative court may be complicit in the actions of social workers, potentially undermining the rights and interests of families involved in

child protection proceedings. This scrutiny highlights the need for transparency and accountability within the administrative court system to ensure that its actions align with the principles of justice and fairness.

## 2. Independence of Administrative Court

**Is the Administrative Court truly independent and neutral, or does it serve as a tool and accomplice of social workers? Why does the court adopt all the social workers' claims as default and reject all the complainants' claims, without objective investigation?**

The independence of the administrative court, a cornerstone of the judicial system, is paramount to ensuring fair and impartial adjudication in legal proceedings. However, the complainant has raised doubts regarding the independence and neutrality of the administrative court in child protection cases, sparking concerns about its integrity and ability to uphold justice.

The complainant's skepticism suggests that the administrative court may not function as an impartial adjudicator but rather as an accomplice to social workers. This troubling assertion

implies that the court may be unduly influenced by social workers, potentially compromising its ability to render fair and unbiased decisions. Such concerns strike at the heart of the judicial process, raising questions about the court's commitment to upholding the rights and interests of all parties involved.

The perceived lack of independence in the administrative court has far-reaching implications for families embroiled in legal proceedings. It erodes trust in the judicial system and undermines confidence in the fairness of its decisions. Furthermore, it exacerbates feelings of powerlessness and disenfranchisement among those seeking justice, particularly in cases involving vulnerable individuals such as children and families.

To address these concerns, it is imperative to ensure greater transparency and oversight in the functioning of the administrative court. This may involve implementing measures to safeguard its independence, such as robust mechanisms for appointing judges, ensuring judicial training and accountability, and fostering a culture of transparency and integrity within the judiciary.

Additionally, efforts should be made to enhance public confidence in the judicial system by promoting awareness of legal rights and procedures, providing accessible avenues for redress and appeal, and fostering meaningful engagement with stakeholders, including families, legal professionals, and civil society organizations.

Ultimately, the independence of the administrative court is essential to upholding the rule of law and ensuring equal access to justice for all. By addressing concerns about its neutrality and integrity, we can strengthen the foundations of our judicial system and reaffirm our commitment to fairness, accountability, and the protection of rights.

### 3. Source of Evidence

**Where does the evidence presented in the Administrative Court originate from? Is it solely sourced from social workers, who may resort to deception, fabrication, and coercion?**

The complainant's concern regarding the source of evidence presented in the administrative court underscores the critical importance of ensuring the integrity and reliability of evidence in legal proceedings. By questioning whether the court solely relies on evidence provided by social workers, the complainant raises legitimate doubts about the credibility and objectivity of the information presented.

The reliance on evidence from social workers, who may have vested interests or biases in the cases they handle, introduces potential risks of deception, coercion, and fabrication. Social

workers, while entrusted with the important responsibility of protecting vulnerable individuals, are not immune to human error or misconduct. Their subjective interpretations and personal perspectives may inadvertently influence the evidence they present, leading to inaccuracies or biases that can undermine the fairness and impartiality of the legal process.

Furthermore, the complainant's skepticism suggests a lack of confidence in the transparency and accountability of the evidence-gathering process. Without robust mechanisms in place to verify the accuracy and authenticity of evidence, there is a risk that unreliable or biased information may be presented to the court, potentially influencing judicial decisions and outcomes.

In light of these concerns, it is essential to ensure that evidence presented in court is obtained and evaluated in a transparent, impartial, and unbiased manner. This may involve establishing stringent protocols for gathering and documenting evidence, conducting thorough investigations to corroborate information provided by social workers, and allowing for the presentation of multiple perspectives and viewpoints in court proceedings.

Additionally, efforts should be made to enhance transparency and accountability in the administration of justice, including measures to promote greater scrutiny and oversight of evidence-gathering practices. By upholding the principles of justice and due process, we can safeguard the integrity of the legal system and ensure that all individuals are afforded fair and equal treatment under the law.



## 4. Principles for Evaluating Evidence:

**What principles guide the Administrative Court in evaluating evidence? Is there a robust and independent verification process, or does it rely solely on the word of social workers?**

The complainant expresses concerns regarding the principles guiding the evaluation of evidence by the administrative court. Specifically, there is doubt surrounding whether the court employs a robust and independent verification process or if it solely relies on the testimony provided by social workers. This raises significant questions about the reliability and objectivity of the evidence considered during legal proceedings.

By questioning the verification process, the complainant implies a lack of confidence in the integrity of the court's procedures for assessing evidence. The absence of an

independent verification mechanism suggests a potential bias in favor of social workers' testimonies, which may compromise the fairness and impartiality of the judicial process.

Furthermore, the complainant's inquiry underscores the importance of ensuring that evidence is evaluated using objective and transparent criteria to uphold the principles of justice and equity. Without a rigorous verification process, there is a risk of errors, biases, and injustices that may adversely affect the outcomes of legal proceedings.

Overall, the concerns raised by the complainant highlight the need for greater transparency and accountability in the evaluation of evidence by the administrative court to ensure a fair and equitable legal process for all parties involved.

## 5. Prioritization of Social Workers' Testimony

**Why does the Administrative Court prioritize the testimony of social workers while dismissing the appeals of the plaintiff?**

The complainant expresses skepticism regarding the prioritization of social workers' testimony over the appeals made by the plaintiff within the administrative court. This inquiry calls into question the fairness and impartiality of the court's decision-making process, suggesting a potential bias in favor of the accounts provided by social workers.

By questioning the prioritization of social workers' testimony, the complainant implies a lack of balance in the consideration of evidence during legal proceedings. This raises concerns

about whether the court adequately weighs the testimonies of all parties involved to arrive at an impartial judgment.

Furthermore, the complainant's inquiry underscores the importance of ensuring that all voices are heard and given equal weight in legal proceedings to uphold the principles of justice and fairness. Prioritizing social workers' testimony over other sources of evidence may undermine the integrity of the decision-making process and lead to unjust outcomes.

Overall, the concerns raised by the complainant highlight the need for the administrative court to reevaluate its approach to considering evidence and ensure that all parties are afforded a fair and impartial hearing. Failure to do so may erode trust in the judicial system and compromise the integrity of legal proceedings.

## 6. Arrogance of the Administrative Court

**Does the Administrative Court's demeanor mirror the arrogance displayed by social workers? Is there a lack of evidence and rational argumentation, relying instead on mere legal provisions?**

The complainant has expressed criticism regarding the demeanor of the administrative court, alleging that it mirrors the arrogance displayed by social workers involved in the case. Specifically, the complainant points out a perceived lack of evidence and rational argumentation in the court's proceedings, with an over-reliance on legal provisions rather than a thorough examination of the facts and circumstances surrounding the case.

This critique suggests that the administrative court may be failing to fulfill its duty to impartially adjudicate disputes and

instead appears to adopt a dismissive or condescending attitude towards the plaintiff's concerns. By relying solely on legal provisions without considering the evidence presented or engaging in substantive discussion, the court may be perceived as prioritizing procedural formalities over the pursuit of justice.

Furthermore, the complainant's assertion that the court's demeanor mirrors the arrogance of social workers implies a broader systemic issue within the judicial system. If the administrative court displays a similar disregard for evidence and rational argumentation as the social workers accused of misconduct, it raises questions about the court's impartiality and commitment to upholding the rule of law.

Overall, the criticism of the administrative court's demeanor underscores the importance of maintaining fairness, transparency, and respect for due process in legal proceedings. Failure to address concerns about arrogance and a lack of evidentiary rigor may undermine public trust in the judiciary and compromise the integrity of the legal system as a whole.

## 7. Interpretation of "Best Interests of the Child"

**Is the concept of "best interests of the child" interpreted as maximum persecution rather than genuine welfare consideration?**

The complainant has articulated concerns regarding the interpretation of the "best interests of the child" within the context of the administrative court proceedings. Specifically, there is doubt surrounding whether this foundational principle is being genuinely applied to prioritize the welfare and well-being of children or if it is being misinterpreted as a justification for maximum persecution, potentially resulting in harm to children involved in the child protection system.

This critique highlights a fundamental tension within child protection policies and practices, where the concept of the "best

interests of the child" is intended to guide decision-making processes but may be subject to misinterpretation or misuse. While the principle is intended to ensure that children's needs and rights are paramount in any decision affecting them, there is a risk that it could be distorted to justify overly punitive or intrusive interventions that do not actually serve the child's best interests.

The complainant's concerns suggest a perception that the administrative court, along with social workers, may be prioritizing punitive measures or separation from families under the guise of acting in the best interests of the child. This raises questions about the appropriateness of interventions and whether they are truly serving the child's welfare or perpetuating harm and trauma.

Moreover, the allegation that the interpretation of the "best interests of the child" may result in maximum persecution underscores broader systemic issues within the child protection system, including the potential for bias, discrimination, and disproportionate intervention. It calls into question the ethical and moral considerations guiding decision-making processes



and highlights the need for greater scrutiny and accountability in child welfare practices.

In conclusion, the complainant's doubts regarding the interpretation of the "best interests of the child" underscore the importance of ensuring that this principle is applied in a manner consistent with the genuine welfare and well-being of children, rather than as a justification for punitive or harmful actions. It emphasizes the need for critical reflection and reform within the child protection system to ensure that interventions truly serve the best interests of children and families.

## 8. Leniency Towards Restrictions on Children's Freedom

**Is there leniency towards restrictions on children's freedom within the foster care system?**

The complainant has expressed apprehensions regarding the leniency towards imposing restrictions on children's freedom within the foster care system. This raises significant concerns about the potential infringement of children's rights and the broader implications for their well-being and development.

Within the foster care system, children are often placed under the care and supervision of foster parents or residential facilities, where certain restrictions on their freedom may be deemed necessary for their safety or well-being. However, the complainant suggests that there is a lack of oversight or

accountability regarding the imposition of these restrictions, leading to potential abuses or violations of children's rights.

The notion of freedom is essential for children's healthy development, allowing them to explore their identities, develop autonomy, and engage in social interactions. Imposing undue restrictions on their freedom without valid justification can have detrimental effects on their mental and emotional well-being, contributing to feelings of isolation, powerlessness, and frustration.

Moreover, excessive restrictions on children's freedom may exacerbate feelings of alienation and disconnection from their families and communities, further perpetuating their sense of marginalization and vulnerability. This can have long-lasting consequences on their psychological development and ability to form healthy relationships in the future.

The complainant's concerns highlight the need for a careful balance between ensuring children's safety and well-being and respecting their rights to freedom and autonomy. It underscores the importance of implementing safeguards and oversight mechanisms within the foster care system to prevent abuses of

power and ensure that interventions are genuinely in the best interests of the children.

Furthermore, it calls attention to the need for training and support for foster caregivers to promote positive and nurturing environments that foster children's growth and development while upholding their rights and dignity. Ultimately, addressing these concerns requires a comprehensive approach that prioritizes the well-being and rights of children within the foster care system.

## 9. Phenomenon of Children Being Alienated

**Is the phenomenon of children being alienated from their parents tolerated or addressed within the system?**

The complainant's inquiry into the phenomenon of children being alienated from their parents raises important questions about the effectiveness of the child protection system in safeguarding familial relationships and promoting the well-being of children.

Alienation occurs when a child becomes estranged or disconnected from one or both parents, often as a result of external influences or dynamics within the family environment. This phenomenon can have significant emotional, psychological, and developmental consequences for children, as it disrupts their sense of stability, security, and belonging.

In the context of child protection, allegations of alienation may arise in cases where one parent accuses the other of deliberately undermining their relationship with the child. This can occur through various means, such as disparaging remarks, withholding access or communication, or manipulating the child's perceptions and beliefs about the other parent.

The complainant's concern suggests a lack of confidence in the child protection system's ability to effectively address and mitigate instances of parental alienation. This raises questions about the adequacy of existing policies, practices, and interventions in identifying and addressing the underlying factors contributing to alienation, as well as in facilitating the restoration of healthy parent-child relationships.

It is essential for child protection agencies and professionals to recognize the complexity of alienation dynamics and to adopt a holistic approach to addressing these issues. This may involve conducting thorough assessments to understand the underlying causes of alienation, providing appropriate support and intervention services to families, and facilitating meaningful communication and reconciliation efforts between parents and children.

Furthermore, efforts should be made to educate and train child protection professionals about the dynamics of alienation and the potential impact on children and families. By enhancing awareness and understanding of these issues, professionals can better identify and respond to cases of alienation in a sensitive, informed, and effective manner.

Ultimately, addressing parental alienation requires a concerted effort from all stakeholders involved, including child protection agencies, legal authorities, mental health professionals, and community organizations. By prioritizing the preservation of parent-child relationships and promoting the best interests of children, we can work towards ensuring that all children have the opportunity to maintain meaningful and supportive connections with both parents, regardless of the circumstances.

## 10. Cult-like Control in Foster Homes

**Does the foster home management model exhibit cult-like control over children?**

The complainant's concerns regarding the management model of foster homes exhibiting cult-like control over children highlight significant apprehensions about the potential for harmful consequences within these environments.

Cult-like control refers to a management style characterized by authoritarianism, manipulation, and undue influence over individuals' thoughts, behaviors, and beliefs. In the context of foster homes, this may manifest in various ways, including strict rules and regulations, limited autonomy and freedom for children, and psychological or emotional manipulation by caregivers.



One of the primary concerns raised by the complainant is the potential for foster homes to impose excessive restrictions on children's autonomy and freedom. This may include rigid schedules, limited access to outside resources or social interactions, and strict adherence to arbitrary rules and norms established by caregivers. Such restrictions can have detrimental effects on children's emotional well-being, social development, and sense of identity, potentially exacerbating feelings of isolation, alienation, and powerlessness.

Additionally, the complainant's reference to cult-like control suggests concerns about the psychological and emotional manipulation tactics employed within foster homes. This may include tactics such as gaslighting, guilt-tripping, and isolation, aimed at exerting control over children and maintaining compliance with authority figures. Such manipulative tactics can undermine children's sense of self-worth, agency, and autonomy, creating an environment of fear, coercion, and psychological distress.

Furthermore, the complainant's characterization of foster homes as exhibiting cult-like control raises broader questions about the ethical and professional standards upheld within

these settings. It suggests a lack of transparency, accountability, and oversight in the management and operation of foster homes, potentially enabling abusive or exploitative practices to go unchecked.

Addressing concerns related to cult-like control in foster homes requires a multifaceted approach that prioritizes the well-being and rights of children in care. This may involve implementing comprehensive oversight mechanisms to monitor the quality of care provided within foster homes, conducting regular assessments to ensure compliance with established standards and regulations, and providing training and support to caregivers on appropriate and ethical caregiving practices.

Additionally, efforts should be made to empower children in foster care to voice their concerns, preferences, and needs, and to advocate for their rights and interests within the system. By promoting transparency, accountability, and child-centered approaches to care, we can work towards creating foster home environments that are supportive, nurturing, and conducive to the healthy development and well-being of children in care.

## 11. Alignment of Social Workers' Actions with Children's Best Interests

**Are actions taken by social workers always aligned with the genuine best interests of children?**

The complainant's doubts regarding the alignment of social workers' actions with the genuine best interests of children underscore significant concerns about the ethical conduct and motivations of child protection authorities.

The concept of the "best interests of the child" serves as a foundational principle in child welfare and protection, guiding decision-making processes to prioritize the well-being, safety, and developmental needs of children. However, the complainant questions whether social workers consistently adhere to this principle or if other motives, such as personal

biases, systemic pressures, or external influences, may be driving their actions.

One of the primary concerns raised by the complainant is the potential for social workers to prioritize their own agendas or institutional interests over the genuine welfare of children. This may manifest in various ways, including decisions that prioritize bureaucratic expediency, financial considerations, or adherence to institutional protocols over the individual needs and rights of children.

Additionally, the complainant's doubts suggest concerns about the potential for social workers to be influenced by personal biases or prejudices in their decision-making processes. This may result in differential treatment or discriminatory practices that disproportionately affect marginalized or vulnerable populations, such as children from minority backgrounds or those with disabilities.

Furthermore, the complainant's questioning raises broader issues about the transparency, accountability, and oversight mechanisms in place to monitor and evaluate the actions of social workers. Without adequate checks and balances, there is

a risk that social workers may operate without accountability or scrutiny, potentially leading to decisions that are not in the best interests of children.

Addressing concerns related to the alignment of social workers' actions with children's best interests requires a comprehensive approach that prioritizes transparency, accountability, and child-centered practices within the child protection system. This may involve implementing robust oversight mechanisms to monitor social workers' decision-making processes, providing training and support to enhance cultural competence and sensitivity to diverse needs, and promoting collaboration and communication between social workers, families, and other stakeholders to ensure that the voices and perspectives of children are heard and respected.

By fostering a culture of accountability, transparency, and child-centeredness within the child protection system, we can work towards ensuring that social workers' actions consistently prioritize the genuine best interests of children and uphold their rights and dignity.

## 12. Addressing Illegal or Criminal Behavior

**Are instances of social workers turning a blind eye to, colluding with, condoning, or covering up illegal or criminal behavior adequately addressed?**

The complainant's skepticism regarding the adequacy of addressing instances of illegal or criminal behavior within the child protection system raises significant concerns about accountability, transparency, and integrity.

One of the primary issues raised by the complainant is the potential for social workers to turn a blind eye to, collude with, condone, or cover up illegal or criminal behavior, whether it involves their own actions or those of their colleagues. This may include instances of perjury, dereliction of duty, abuse of authority, or other forms of misconduct that violate ethical standards or legal obligations.

The complainant's doubts suggest concerns about the effectiveness of existing mechanisms for detecting, reporting, and addressing instances of illegal or criminal behavior within the child protection system. Without robust oversight, accountability, and enforcement mechanisms in place, there is a risk that such behavior may go unchecked, potentially undermining the integrity and credibility of the entire system.

Addressing illegal or criminal behavior within the child protection system requires a multifaceted approach that prioritizes transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct. This may involve implementing comprehensive training programs to educate social workers about their legal and ethical obligations, establishing clear protocols and procedures for reporting and investigating allegations of misconduct, and strengthening oversight mechanisms to monitor compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

Furthermore, it is essential to ensure that individuals who engage in illegal or criminal behavior are held accountable for their actions through appropriate disciplinary measures, including sanctions, penalties, and, if necessary, legal prosecution. Additionally, efforts should be made to foster a

culture of transparency, integrity, and ethical conduct within the child protection system, where employees feel empowered to speak out against wrongdoing and where concerns are taken seriously and addressed promptly.

By addressing instances of illegal or criminal behavior effectively and transparently, we can work towards rebuilding trust and confidence in the child protection system, ensuring that it operates in accordance with the highest standards of ethics, professionalism, and accountability.



## 13. Delay in Justice and Accountability

**Does the prolonged litigation process serve to delay justice and accountability for the actions of social workers?**

The complainant's concerns regarding the prolonged litigation process delaying justice and accountability for social workers' actions highlight significant shortcomings in the child protection system's ability to address misconduct effectively and expeditiously.

One of the primary issues raised by the complainant is the potential for delays in the legal proceedings, which may result in prolonged periods during which social workers' actions go unaddressed and accountability remains elusive. This delay can have serious consequences, allowing instances of misconduct, abuse, or negligence to persist without consequences,

potentially causing further harm to vulnerable individuals and families.

The complainant's concerns underscore the importance of expediting legal proceedings and ensuring timely resolution of cases involving allegations of misconduct or wrongdoing by social workers. Delays in the legal process not only prolong the suffering of those affected but also erode public trust and confidence in the child protection system's ability to deliver justice and uphold the rule of law.

Addressing delays in justice and accountability requires a concerted effort to streamline legal procedures, improve case management practices, and allocate sufficient resources to expedite the resolution of cases. This may involve implementing measures such as setting clear timelines for each stage of the legal process, providing adequate support and resources to parties involved in the case, and leveraging technology to enhance efficiency and transparency.

Furthermore, it is essential to prioritize the timely investigation and adjudication of allegations of misconduct to ensure that individuals responsible for wrongdoing are held accountable

for their actions. This may require dedicated oversight mechanisms to monitor the progress of cases and intervene promptly in instances where delays occur.

By addressing delays in justice and accountability effectively, we can strengthen public trust and confidence in the child protection system, demonstrate a commitment to upholding the rights and dignity of all individuals, and ensure that those responsible for misconduct are held to account for their actions.

## 14. Delaying Accountability Procedures

**Is there acknowledgment of the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of delaying accountability procedures until the child reaches adulthood?**

The complainant's criticism of delaying accountability procedures until the child reaches adulthood underscores significant concerns regarding the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of the current legal framework in addressing misconduct by social workers.

One of the key issues raised by the complainant is the practice of deferring accountability procedures until the affected child reaches adulthood. This delay in holding social workers accountable for their actions allows instances of misconduct, abuse, or negligence to go unaddressed for an extended period, potentially perpetuating harm and injustice.

The complainant's concerns highlight systemic flaws within the judicial system, including bureaucratic inefficiencies and corrupt practices that hinder the timely resolution of cases involving allegations of misconduct. By deferring accountability procedures, the system fails to provide timely redress for individuals and families affected by social workers' actions, undermining public trust and confidence in the integrity of the child protection system.

Furthermore, delaying accountability procedures until the child reaches adulthood can have serious consequences for the affected individuals, prolonging their suffering and denying them access to justice. This practice perpetuates a culture of impunity, where social workers are shielded from accountability for their actions, regardless of the harm caused to vulnerable individuals and families.

Addressing the issue of delaying accountability procedures requires a comprehensive overhaul of the legal framework governing child protection cases. This may involve implementing measures to expedite the resolution of cases, ensuring timely investigation and adjudication of allegations of

misconduct, and holding social workers accountable for their actions in a transparent and accountable manner.

Furthermore, efforts should be made to strengthen oversight mechanisms and improve transparency within the child protection system to prevent instances of corruption and abuse of power. By addressing the root causes of delay and inefficiency, we can ensure that individuals responsible for misconduct are held accountable for their actions and that justice is served for all affected parties.

## 15. Minimization of Harms Suffered by Children

**Are the harms suffered by children as a result of social workers' actions disregarded or minimized within the judicial system?**

The complainant's doubts about the minimization of harms suffered by children within the judicial system highlight significant concerns regarding the prioritization of children's welfare and the adequacy of measures to address their needs.

One of the key issues raised by the complainant is whether the harms suffered by children as a result of social workers' actions are adequately acknowledged and addressed within the judicial system. There is a concern that the system may disregard or minimize the impact of these harms, potentially perpetuating

injustices and denying children access to justice and redress for their grievances.

Children who have been subjected to misconduct, abuse, or negligence by social workers may experience a range of physical, emotional, and psychological harms that can have long-lasting consequences on their well-being and development. These harms may include trauma, anxiety, depression, loss of trust, and impaired social and cognitive functioning, among others.

However, there is a concern that the judicial system may fail to recognize the full extent of these harms or prioritize other interests over the welfare of the affected children. This could result in inadequate compensation, support, or intervention measures being provided to address their needs and mitigate the impact of the trauma they have experienced.

Furthermore, by disregarding or minimizing the harms suffered by children, the judicial system may perpetuate injustices and deny children access to justice and accountability for the actions of social workers. This can undermine public trust and confidence in the integrity of the child protection system and



perpetuate a culture of impunity where perpetrators are not held accountable for their actions.

Addressing the issue of minimizing harms suffered by children requires a holistic approach that prioritizes the welfare and best interests of the child in all decision-making processes. This may involve implementing measures to ensure that children's voices are heard and their rights are protected throughout legal proceedings, as well as providing access to comprehensive support services to address their needs and promote their recovery and rehabilitation. Additionally, efforts should be made to hold perpetrators accountable for their actions and ensure that justice is served for all affected parties.

## IV. Requests

## 1. Inclusion of Parents and Support Groups

**Is it possible for hearings to include parents and representatives from other victim support groups to ensure a fair and inclusive process?**

The complainant's request for the inclusion of parents and representatives from victim support groups in hearings highlights the importance of ensuring a fair and inclusive process that considers the perspectives and interests of all stakeholders involved in child protection proceedings.

By advocating for the participation of parents and representatives from victim support groups, the complainant seeks to address concerns about the transparency, accountability, and fairness of the legal process. Including parents in hearings allows them to directly contribute their insights, concerns, and experiences, ensuring that their voices

are heard and their rights are respected throughout the proceedings.

Additionally, the involvement of representatives from victim support groups can provide invaluable support and advocacy for parents who may be navigating complex legal processes and facing challenges in accessing justice and redress for grievances. These representatives can offer guidance, assistance, and emotional support to parents, helping them navigate the legal system and advocate effectively for their rights and the best interests of their children.

Furthermore, the inclusion of parents and representatives from victim support groups in hearings promotes transparency and accountability in decision-making processes, as it ensures that all relevant information and perspectives are considered when making determinations about the welfare and best interests of the child. This can help to prevent injustices, biases, and errors from occurring and promote outcomes that are fair, just, and equitable for all parties involved.

Overall, the complainant's request underscores the importance of ensuring that child protection proceedings are conducted in a

manner that upholds the principles of fairness, transparency, and inclusivity. By including parents and representatives from victim support groups in hearings, the legal system can better address the needs and concerns of all stakeholders involved and promote outcomes that prioritize the welfare and best interests of children and families.

## 2. Conducting Experiments

**Can experiments be conducted involving the children of social workers, overseen by either the court or the plaintiff, to ascertain the true impact of their actions?**

The suggestion to conduct experiments involving the children of social workers, overseen by the court or the plaintiff, aims to objectively assess the impact of social workers' actions on children and families involved in child protection cases. This proposal reflects a proactive approach to gathering empirical evidence and evaluating the effects of interventions implemented by social workers, thereby informing decision-making processes and promoting accountability within the child protection system.

By conducting experiments, researchers and stakeholders can systematically observe and measure various outcomes, such as

the psychological well-being, social development, and overall welfare of children placed under the care of social workers. These experiments may involve interventions, treatments, or alternative care arrangements designed to address specific concerns or challenges faced by children and families within the child protection system.

The experiments would be conducted under controlled conditions, with careful consideration given to ethical principles, participant consent, and the protection of children's rights and interests. Oversight by the court or the plaintiff ensures transparency, impartiality, and adherence to legal and ethical standards throughout the experimental process.

Key objectives of conducting experiments include:

### (1) Assessing the effectiveness of interventions

By systematically comparing outcomes between experimental and control groups, researchers can determine the effectiveness of interventions implemented by social workers in promoting the well-being and development of children.

## (2) Identifying unintended consequences

Experiments can reveal unintended consequences or adverse effects of interventions, such as increased stress, trauma, or disruptions to attachment relationships, which may inform adjustments to child protection practices and policies.

## (3) Informing evidence-based practices

Findings from experiments can inform evidence-based practices within the child protection system, guiding the



development of interventions and strategies that are grounded in empirical research and proven to be effective in supporting children and families.

#### (4) Promoting transparency and accountability

By conducting experiments and openly sharing findings, stakeholders can promote transparency and accountability within the child protection system, fostering public trust and confidence in the actions and decisions of social workers and other relevant authorities.

Overall, the suggestion to conduct experiments involving the children of social workers represents a proactive and evidence-based approach to assessing the impact of interventions within the child protection system. By systematically evaluating outcomes and informing decision-making processes, experiments can contribute to the continuous improvement of

child protection practices and policies, ultimately benefiting the well-being and rights of children and families involved.

### 3. Immediate Return of Children

**Is it feasible for our children to be returned home immediately, considering the potential harm caused by their continued separation from their families?**

The demand for the immediate return of children home underscores the urgency and gravity of the situation, as prolonged separation from their families can have profound and lasting negative consequences on children's well-being, development, and sense of security. The complainant rightly expresses concern about the potential harm inflicted upon their children due to their continued separation, highlighting the paramount importance of preserving family unity and ensuring the best interests of the children.

Separating children from their families can have a range of adverse effects, including:

## (1) Psychological distress

Extended separation from parents and caregivers can lead to feelings of anxiety, depression, and abandonment in children, affecting their mental health and emotional stability.

## (2) Attachment disruption

Separation from primary caregivers can disrupt the attachment bonds between children and their parents, leading to attachment-related issues such as insecurity, detachment, and difficulty forming trusting relationships in the future.

### (3) Developmental setbacks

Family separation can impede children's cognitive, social, and emotional development, hindering their ability to reach important developmental milestones and thrive academically, socially, and emotionally.

### (4) Trauma and stress

Children may experience trauma and chronic stress as a result of family separation, which can have long-term implications for their physical and mental health, increasing their risk of developing behavioral problems, substance abuse issues, and other adverse outcomes later in life.

Given these potential harms, the demand for the immediate return of children home is both justified and urgent. It reflects

the complainant's commitment to safeguarding their children's well-being and ensuring that they are not subjected to unnecessary harm or trauma. Additionally, the demand emphasizes the importance of prioritizing family preservation and reunification as fundamental principles of child protection practice, recognizing that children fare best when they are raised in loving, supportive, and stable family environments.

Furthermore, the immediate return of children home aligns with international human rights standards, including the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which emphasizes the importance of family unity, parental care, and the best interests of the child in all decisions affecting children's lives. By honoring this demand, authorities can demonstrate their commitment to upholding children's rights and promoting their well-being, while also addressing the concerns and grievances of the complainant and their family.

## 4. Criminal Accountability for Social Workers

**Should social workers be held criminally responsible if their actions constitute a crime, including collusion with private foster families, bribery, and cover-up?**

The demand for social workers to be held criminally accountable underscores the seriousness of the allegations and the need for accountability and justice in cases where their actions may constitute criminal offenses. The complainant rightly asserts that social workers, like any other individuals, should be subject to the law and held accountable for their actions if they engage in criminal behavior, such as collusion, bribery, and cover-up.

## (1) Collusion

If social workers collude with other individuals or agencies to commit illegal acts or perpetrate injustices against families, they may be held criminally liable for their involvement in such activities. Collusion undermines the integrity of the child protection system and erodes public trust in social welfare institutions, warranting legal consequences for those responsible.

## (2) Bribery

If social workers accept bribes or engage in corrupt practices in exchange for favors or preferential treatment, they may be charged with bribery offenses under criminal law. Bribery not only compromises the integrity of social work practice but also jeopardizes the welfare of vulnerable children and families,



making it imperative to hold offenders accountable for their actions.

### (3) Cover-up

If social workers engage in efforts to conceal or obscure evidence of wrongdoing, manipulate records, or obstruct investigations into their conduct, they may be liable for charges related to cover-up or obstruction of justice. Cover-up attempts undermine transparency, accountability, and the pursuit of truth, necessitating legal repercussions for those responsible for such actions.

By calling for social workers to be held criminally responsible for their actions, the complainant seeks to ensure that justice is served and that those who engage in unlawful behavior are held to account for their actions. This demand reflects a commitment to upholding the rule of law, protecting the rights and interests of vulnerable individuals and families, and

fostering accountability within the child protection system. Additionally, it sends a clear message that unethical or criminal conduct will not be tolerated and that those responsible will face legal consequences for their actions.

## 5. Addressing Perjury and Dereliction of Duty

**How will perjury, dereliction of duty, and other crimes committed by social workers be addressed and punished?**

Addressing perjury and dereliction of duty by social workers is essential to upholding the integrity of the legal system and ensuring accountability within the child protection system. Perjury, which involves knowingly providing false information under oath, undermines the truth-seeking function of the judicial process and can result in miscarriages of justice. Dereliction of duty, on the other hand, involves the failure to fulfill one's responsibilities or obligations, particularly in roles that involve the welfare and protection of vulnerable individuals.

## (1) Perjury

Social workers who provide false testimony or manipulate evidence during legal proceedings commit perjury, which is a serious criminal offense. Perjury undermines the integrity of the judicial process, impedes the search for truth, and can lead to unjust outcomes for individuals and families involved in child protection cases. Addressing perjury requires robust mechanisms for detecting, investigating, and prosecuting instances of false testimony, as well as imposing appropriate penalties on those found guilty of committing perjury.

## (2) Dereliction of Duty

Social workers have a duty to act in the best interests of children and families under their care, and dereliction of this duty can have serious consequences for the well-being of

vulnerable individuals. Instances of dereliction of duty may include neglecting to conduct thorough assessments, failing to intervene in cases of abuse or neglect, or disregarding relevant evidence that could impact the outcome of child protection proceedings. Addressing dereliction of duty requires effective supervision, oversight, and accountability mechanisms within child protection agencies to ensure that social workers adhere to professional standards and fulfill their obligations to the individuals they serve.

### (3) Other Crimes

In addition to perjury and dereliction of duty, social workers may be implicated in other criminal activities, such as fraud, corruption, or misconduct in public office. Addressing these crimes requires a multi-faceted approach, including thorough investigations, prosecution of offenders, and implementation of preventive measures to deter future misconduct. Holding social workers accountable for their actions sends a clear message

that unethical or criminal behavior will not be tolerated within the child protection system and helps to safeguard the rights and well-being of children and families.

In conclusion, addressing perjury, dereliction of duty, and other crimes committed by social workers is essential to ensuring the integrity of the legal system and upholding the rights of vulnerable individuals. By implementing measures to detect, investigate, and punish instances of misconduct, authorities can promote accountability, transparency, and trust within the child protection system, thereby safeguarding the welfare of children and families.

## 6. Preventing Crimes Against Children

**Are measures in place to prevent and address crimes that deprive children of their freedom, such as unlawful detention or coercion?**

Preventing crimes against children, including those that deprive them of their freedom, is paramount to ensuring their safety, well-being, and fundamental rights within the child protection system. The complainant rightly demands assurances that robust measures are in place to prevent and address such crimes, including unlawful detention or coercion, which can have severe and lasting impacts on children's physical, emotional, and psychological development.

## (1) Prevention Measures

Preventing crimes against children begins with proactive measures aimed at identifying and mitigating risk factors that may make them vulnerable to exploitation, abuse, or deprivation of their freedom. This includes implementing comprehensive risk assessment protocols to identify children at risk, providing education and training to caregivers and professionals to recognize signs of abuse or coercion, and promoting awareness campaigns to empower children to assert their rights and seek help if they are in danger.

## (2) Safeguarding Policies

Child protection agencies must establish clear and enforceable safeguarding policies and procedures to protect children from crimes that deprive them of their freedom. This includes



implementing strict guidelines for the recruitment and screening of staff and volunteers, establishing clear reporting mechanisms for suspected abuse or misconduct, and conducting regular audits and inspections to ensure compliance with safeguarding standards.

### (3) Training and Capacity Building

Providing ongoing training and capacity-building opportunities for social workers, caregivers, and other professionals involved in child protection is essential to equip them with the knowledge, skills, and resources needed to prevent, recognize, and respond to crimes against children. This includes training on child rights, trauma-informed care, risk assessment, and crisis intervention, as well as providing access to supervision, support, and debriefing services to address the emotional toll of working with vulnerable populations.

## (4) Legal Protections

Strengthening legal protections for children is critical to deterring and prosecuting crimes that deprive them of their freedom. This includes enacting and enforcing legislation that criminalizes offenses such as unlawful detention, coercion, trafficking, and exploitation, as well as providing adequate resources for law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to investigate and prosecute offenders effectively.

## (5) Multi-agency Collaboration

Collaboration between child protection agencies, law enforcement, healthcare providers, educators, and community organizations is essential to effectively prevent and address crimes against children. Establishing multi-agency task forces, coordinating inter-agency referrals and information-sharing

protocols, and facilitating joint investigations and interventions can enhance the collective response to protecting children from harm.

## (6) Empowering Children

Empowering children to assert their rights, voice their concerns, and seek assistance if they are in danger is essential to preventing crimes that deprive them of their freedom. This includes promoting child-friendly reporting mechanisms, providing age-appropriate education on personal safety and boundaries, and fostering a culture of trust and respect where children feel comfortable disclosing abuse or exploitation without fear of retribution.

In conclusion, preventing crimes against children requires a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach that addresses risk factors, establishes clear policies and procedures, provides training and support to professionals, strengthens legal

protections, promotes multi-agency collaboration, and empowers children to protect themselves. By prioritizing the safety and well-being of children and implementing effective prevention strategies, authorities can work towards creating a safer and more secure environment for all children to thrive and flourish.

## V. Conclusion

The questions and requests presented in this clarification highlight the urgent need for reform within the Finnish child protection system. It is imperative that administrative courts uphold principles of independence, neutrality, and fairness in their decision-making processes. Additionally, measures must be taken to address any instances of misconduct or malpractice by social workers and ensure that the best interests of children are prioritized at all times. By addressing these concerns and implementing necessary reforms, we can strive towards a child protection system that truly serves the needs and rights of children and families in Finland.





Our child was kidnapped by Finnish social workers (Lännen Lastensuojelu Lassila 1, Helsinki) from Töölön school on September 22, 2022, two days after her grandmother's funeral, when she cried in her teachers' room. Followed by this arbitrary action, social workers repeatedly lied, fabricated facts, falsified documents, threatened the child to make testimonies, threatened the child not to go home, isolated the child, brainwashed the child to receive cult-like foster ideas, discredited the family, misguided her to behave irresponsibly, and destroyed the child's life and future.

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